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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/662,603

**Applicant(s)**

RAMEY ET AL.

**Examiner**

CHARLES E. ANYA

**Art Unit**

2194

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 October 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 35, 37-40, 42-45, 47-50 and 52-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 35, 37-40, 42-45, 47-50 and 52-64 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 35, 37-40, 42-45, 47-50 and 52-64 are pending in this application.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 35, 37-40, 42-45, 47-50, 52-57 and 59-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,359,892 B1 issued to Szlam in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,430,175 B1 issued to Echols et al.**

3. As to claim 35, Szlam teaches a method performed by a wrapper for enabling a web application ("...Java station..." Col. 3 Ln. 60 – 65, "...computer 221 are preferably connected by a LAN... and preferably each include a multimedia processing application or software package, or simply a standard-based Internet/Intranet browser such as the Netscape Navigator or the Microsoft Explorer..." Col. 7 Ln. 59 – 67, "...the laptop device 10...web browsing..." Col. 16 Ln. 6 – 14) to communicate with a call server system (figure 1), comprising:

the call server system including a private branch exchange (PBX) and a call server for controlling telephony calls and telephony services (Main Office 13 Col. 49 – 59, Col. 27 Ln. 31 – 32); and

translating web application commands transferred from the web application to the call server system from a web application format into a call server system format (Controller 225 Col. 9 Ln. 46 – 60, "...translate..." Col. 12 Ln. 45 – 47), wherein the translating web application commands further comprises translating a call control command ("...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering..." Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 47).

Szlam is silent with reference to providing a communication channel between the web application and the call server system and the web application accessed from a web server.

Echols teaches providing a communication channel between the web application and the call server system ("...the operator work station is connected to the switch by a basic rate interface (BRI)...having two voice or data channels...and 1 control channel..." Col. 2 Ln. 48 – 65) and the web application accessed from a web server ("...The web server 21 communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers..." Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that

delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

4. As to claim 37, Szlam teaches the method of claim 36 wherein the translating a call control command further comprises translating a conference call control command (“...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering...” Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 61).

5. As to claim 38, Szlam teaches the method of claim 35 wherein the translating web application commands further comprises translating a service control command (“...status information....desired format...” Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

6. As to claim 39, Szlam teaches the method of claim 35 further comprising translating call server commands transferred from the call server system to the web application from the call server system format into the application format (“...status information....desired format...” Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

7. As to claims 40, Szlam teaches an wrapper apparatus for enabling a web application (“...Java station...” Col. 3 Ln. 60 – 65, “...computer 221 are preferably connected by a LAN... and preferably each include a multimedia processing application or software package, or simply a standard-based Internet/Intranet browser such as the Netscape Navigator or the Microsoft Explorer...” Col. 7 Ln. 59 – 67, “...the laptop device

10...web browsing..." Col. 16 Ln. 6 – 14) to communicate with a call server system (figure 1) comprising:

the call server system including a private branch exchange (PBX) and a call server for controlling telephony calls and telephony services (Main Office 13 Col. 49 – 59, Col. 27 Ln. 31 – 32); and

means for translating web application commands transferred from the web application to the call server system from a web application format into a call server system format (Controller 225 Col. 9 Ln. 46 – 60, "...translate..." Col. 12 Ln. 45 – 47), wherein the means for translating web application commands further comprises means for translating a call control command ("...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering..." Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 47).

Szlam is silent with reference to means for providing a communication channel between the web application and the call server system and the web application accessed from a web server.

Echols teaches means for providing a communication channel between the web application and the call server system ("...the operator work station is connected to the switch by a basic rate interface (BRI)...having two voice or data channels...and 1 control channel..." Col. 2 Ln. 48 – 65) and the web application accessed from a web server ("...The web server 21 communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers..." Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching

of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

8. As to claim 42, Szlam teaches the apparatus of claim 40 wherein the means for translating a call control command further comprises: means for translating a conference call control command ("...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering..." Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 61).

9. As to claim 43, Szlam teaches the apparatus of claim 40 wherein the means for translating web application commands data further comprises: means for translating a service control command ("...status information....desired format..." Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

10. As to claim 44, Szlam teaches the apparatus of claim 40 further comprising: means for translating call server commands transferred from the call server system to the web application from the call server system format into the web application format ("...status information....desired format..." Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

11. As to claim 45, Szlam teaches a computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable code embodied therein for enabling a web application ("...Java station..." Col. 3 Ln. 60 – 65, "...computer 221 are preferably connected by a LAN... and preferably each include a multimedia processing

application or software package, or simply a standard-based Internet/Intranet browser such as the Netscape Navigator or the Microsoft Explorer..." Col. 7 Ln. 59 – 67, "...the laptop device 10...web browsing..." Col. 16 Ln. 6 – 14) to communicate with a call server system (figure 1), comprising:

the call server system including a private branch exchange (PBX) and a call server for controlling telephony calls and telephony services (Main Office 13 Col. 49 – 59, Col. 27 Ln. 31 – 32); and

computer readable code for causing a computer to translate web application commands transferred from the application to the call server system from a web application format into a call server system format (Controller 225 Col. 9 Ln. 46 – 60, "...translate..." Col. 12 Ln. 45 – 47), wherein the computer readable code for causing a computer to translate application commands further comprises computer readable code for causing a computer to translate a call control command ("...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering..." Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 47).

Szlam is silent with reference to a computer readable code for causing a computer to provide a communication channel between the web application and the call server system and the web application accessed from a web server.

Echols teaches a computer readable code for causing a computer to provide a communication channel between the web application and the call server system ("...the operator work station is connected to the switch by a basic rate interface (BRI)...having two voice or data channels...and 1 control channel..." Col. 2 Ln. 48 – 65) and the web



application accessed from a web server ("...The web server 21 communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers..." Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

12. As to claim 47, Szlam teaches the computer program product of claim 45 wherein the computer readable code for causing a computer to translate a call control command further comprises: computer readable code for causing a computer to translate a conference call control command ("...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering..." Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 61).

13. As to claim 48, Szlam teaches the computer program product of claim 45 wherein the computer readable code for causing a computer to translate web application commands further comprises: computer readable code for causing a computer to translate a service control command ("...status information....desired format..." Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

14. As to claim 49, Szlam teaches the computer program product of claim 45 further comprising: computer readable media for causing a computer to translate call server commands transferred from the call server system to the web application from the call server system format into the web application format ("...status information....desired format..." Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

15. As to claim 50, Szlam teaches a wrapper apparatus for enabling a web application ("...Java station..." Col. 3 Ln. 60 – 65, "...computer 221 are preferably connected by a LAN... and preferably each include a multimedia processing application or software package, or simply a standard-based Internet/Intranet browser such as the Netscape Navigator or the Microsoft Explorer..." Col. 7 Ln. 59 – 67, "...the laptop device 10...web browsing..." Col. 16 Ln. 6 – 14) to communicate with a call server system, the wrapper apparatus comprising:

the call server system including a private branch exchange (PBX) and a call server for controlling telephony calls and telephony services (Main Office 13 Col. 49 – 59, Col. 27 Ln. 31 – 32); and

a circuit for translating web application commands transferred from the application to the call server system from a web application format into a call server system format (Controller 225 Col. 9 Ln. 46 – 60, "...translate..." Col. 12 Ln. 45 – 47), wherein the circuit for translating application commands further comprises a circuit for translating a call control command ("...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering..." Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 47).

Szlam is silent with reference to a digital computer containing a communications circuit for providing a communication channel between the web application and the call server system and the web application accessed from a web server.

Echols teaches a digital computer containing a communications circuit for a communication channel between the web application and the call server system ("...the operator work station is connected to the switch by a basic rate interface (BRI)...having two voice or data channels...and 1 control channel..." Col. 2 Ln. 48 – 65) and the web application accessed from a web server ("...The web server 21 communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers..." Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

16. As to claim 52, Szlam teaches the apparatus of claim 50 wherein the circuit for translating a call control command further comprises: a circuit for translating a conference call control command ("...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering..." Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 61).

17. As to claim 53, Szlam teaches the apparatus of claim 50 wherein the circuit for translating web application commands further comprises: a circuit for translating a service control command ("...status information....desired format..." Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

18. As to claim 54, Szlam teaches the apparatus of claim 50 further comprising a circuit for translating call server commands transferred from the call server system to the web application from the call server system format into the web application format ("...status information....desired format..." Col. 9 Ln. 51 – 55).

19. As to claim 55, Szlam teaches a system for web-based control of call server functions (figure 1) comprising:

a call server system, the call server system comprising a private branch exchange (PBX) and a call server for controlling telephony calls and telephony services (Main Office 13 Col. 49 – 59, Col. 27 Ln. 31 – 32);

a web application ("...Java station..." Col. 3 Ln. 60 – 65, "...computer 221 are preferably connected by a LAN... and preferably each include a multimedia processing application or software package, or simply a standard-based Internet/Intranet browser such as the Netscape Navigator or the Microsoft Explorer..." Col. 7 Ln. 59 – 67, "...the laptop device 10...web browsing..." Col. 16 Ln. 6 – 14);

a user interface for directing the web application (Screen 300 Col. 11 Ln. 19 – 65); and

a wrapper for translating web application commands transferred from the web application to the call server system from a web application format into a call server system format (“...Controller 225... TAPI...TSAPI...” Col. 9 Ln. 46 – 60, “...translate...” Col. 12 Ln. 45 – 47), wherein the web application commands comprise a call control command (“...controller 225...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering...” Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 47).

Szlam is silent with reference to providing a communication channel between the web application and the call server system and the web application accessed from a web server.

Echols teaches providing a communication channel between the web application and the call server system (“...the operator work station is connected to the switch by a basic rate interface (BRI)...having two voice or data channels...and 1 control channel...” Col. 2 Ln. 48 – 65) and the web application accessed from a web server (“...The web server 21 communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers...” Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

20. As to claim 56, Echols teaches the system of claim 55 further comprising: a web server for providing the web application to the user interface ("...The web server 21 communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers..." Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

21. As to claim 57, Echols teaches the system of claim 56 wherein the web application comprises: an interactive web page from the web server ("...The web server 21 communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers..." Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

22. As to claim 59, Echols teaches the system of claim 55 wherein the user interface comprises: a personal computer with a web browser ("...The web server 21

communicates with the work station 11 using HTML...from web servers to web browsers..." Col. 2 Ln. 58 – 67, Col. 3 Ln. 1 – 23).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Szlam with the teaching of Echols because the teaching of Echols would improve the system of Szlam by providing a computer program that delivers (servers) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to clients (Echols Col. 3 Ln. 9 – 11).

23. As to claim 60, Szlam teaches the system of claim 55 wherein the call server system further comprises: the wrapper ("...Controller 225... TAPI...TSAPI..." Col. 9 Ln. 46 – 60, "...translate..." Col. 12 Ln. 45 – 47).

24. As to claim 61, Szlam teaches the system of claim 55 wherein the call server system further comprises: a computer telephony interface for communicating with the call server ("...TAPI...TSAPI..." Col. 9 Ln. 55 – 60).

25. As to claim 62, Szlam teaches the system of claim 55 wherein the call server system further comprises: a computer telephony interface server comprising a computer telephony interface ("...TAPI...TSAPI..." Col. 9 Ln. 55 – 60).

26. As to claim 63, Szlam teaches the system of claim 62 wherein the computer telephony interface server comprises: the wrapper (“...TAPI...TSAPI...” Col. 9 Ln. 55 – 60).

27. As to claim 64, Szlam teaches the method of claim 35 wherein the call control command comprises a combination of call control command primitives (“...telephony functions, such as conferencing, placing on hold, transferring, calling, answering...” Col. 9 Ln. 41 – 47).

**28. Claim 58 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,359,892 B1 issued to Szlam in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,430,175 B1 issued to Echols as applied to 56 above, and further in view of U.S. No. 6,611,498 B1 issued to Baker et al.**

29. As to claim 58, Echols and Szlam are silent with reference to the system of claim 56 wherein the web server comprises: the wrapper.

Baker teaches the system of claim 56 wherein the web server comprises: the wrapper (“...web Server 632 includes a proxy server 670...translated client requests...” Col. 17 Ln. 46 – 57, Col. 18 Ln. 38 – 40, figure 10 Proxy 670).

It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Echols and Szlam with the teaching of Baker because the teaching of Baker would improve the system of Echols and Szlam by providing a



process for processing messages or requests from clients simultaneously in a multithreaded fashion such as to increase utilization of a single core by leveraging thread-level as well as instruction-level parallelism (Bakers Col. 18 Ln. 26 – 28).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 10/29/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues in substance that (1) the 101 rejection is improper because the claimed "system" includes a private branch exchange (PBX), (2) there is no motivation to combine the references and (3) the remote communication device 10 does not include the claimed "web application"/browser.

As to point (1), in view of Applicant's argument the 101 rejection is hereby withdrawn.

As to point (2), this argument is moot in view of the current rejection.

As to point (3), contrary the Applicant's argument the Szlam prior art is replete with browser/web application. For instance, the communication device of the Szlam prior art includes a "Java station" (Col. 3 Ln. 60 - 65). And Java Station hardware runs Sun's JavaOS and either **Sun's Hotjava web browser**, Sun's HotJava Views task-manager software, or custom Java applications.

Secondly, the Szlam prior art discloses computers (Computers 221) that includes Internet/Intranet browser (**e.g. Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Explorer**) for

communicating call control commands/conference commands to the controller (Controller 225) (Col. 7 Ln. 59 – 67).

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHARLES E. ANYA whose telephone number is (571)272-3757. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hyung Sough can be reached on 571-272-6799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Hyung S. Sough/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2194  
01/28/10

cea.